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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1835)

Name of Candidate	Divyanshi Singla		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1365836
Center	Delhi	Date	9 Aug/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका मे खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The withdrawal of general consent to the CBI by certain state governments in India threatens the spirit of cooperative federalism in India. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

भारत में कुछ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सी. बी. आई. से सामान्य सहमति वापस लेना भारत में सहकारी संघवाद की भावना के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

CBI is an executive body which has been given powers under the Delhi Special Police (Establishment) Act, 1946.

Investigation by CBI

→ CBI requires state government's consent to do investigation of offences in states against Central Govt employees under PCA.

→ withdrawal of Consent by nine states. Eg - Mizoram (2019), Megha-laya (2021), Maharashtra, etc.

→ Fresh cases cannot be registered after consent has been withdrawn.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Consent withdrawal - Threat to Cooperative Federalism

1. Conflict between Central agency and State police.
2. Non-Cooperation in cases of corruption offences. Eg - West Bengal
3. Sometimes, CBI does not take up cases on request of states due to overburden and inadequate number of personnel.
4. Many Central Govt. Employees protected by States due to ill will.

Central Bureau of Investigation must be depoliticised to work in favour of cooperative federalism.

(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Stating the sources of finance for local self-governments in India, suggest ways to strengthen their financial position. (150 words) 10

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासी सरकारों के लिए वित्त के स्रोतों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति को मजबूत करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Local self-govt. in India is established by 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act with addition of 11th and 12th Schedules.

Sources of finance -

1. Devolution of Taxes by State legislatures on recommendations of State Finance Commission.

2. Recommendations by Finance Commission (Art-280) to supplement the resources of Panchayats

3. Grants-in-aid by Centre and states.

(4). Statutory Grants (Art. 275) and Discretionary grants.

(5). Funds under schemes and programmes.

Ways to Strengthen them

(1). Devolution of financial powers by States (under 29 & 18 subjects) → to levy taxes → Generate their own revenue.

(2). Strengthening them to levy property tax and other taxes.

(3). Funds untied to schemes.

(4). Education in management of finances.

(5). Audit of their accounts.

Thus, local Govt must be strengthened to realise the vision of Mahatma Gandhi (Art. 40).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Cabinet Committees play an important role in reinstating collective responsibility and principle of homogeneity of the Executive in the Indian Parliamentary system. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में मंत्रिमंडलीय समितियां सामूहिक उत्तरदायित्व और कार्यपालिका की एकरूपता के सिद्धांत को बहाल करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Cabinet Committees are extra-constitutional bodies formed by Prime Minister according to the exigencies of time and situation.

Role of Cabinet Committees -

1. In reinstating collective responsibility :- (Art. 75)

a) Members of Cabinet bound by decisions.

b) Any dissent by any member must be expressed within meeting and not outside.

c) Prime Minister can dismiss any

minister if his opinions are against the decision of the cabinet.

② Principle of homogeneity of Executive

ⓐ Collective decision with consensus of all.

ⓑ members from other parties also agree to their decisions of cabinet.
Eg - Coalition of BJP and other parties.

ⓒ Different ideologies of different party members do not creep into decision-making.

Hence, Cabinet Committees ensure collective responsibility by ensuring individual responsibility in the Cabinet Committee.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. There is a need to overhaul the public procurement and project management (PPPM) framework of India for faster, efficient and transparent execution of government projects. Comment.

(150 words) 10

सरकारी परियोजनाओं के तीव्र, कुशल और पारदर्शी निष्पादन के लिए भारत के सार्वजनिक खरीद और परियोजना प्रबंधन (PPPM) ढांचे में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

"Transparency is the master key to Good Governance" (2nd ARC).

Thus, there is a need to overhaul the public procurement and project management framework.

Issues with public procurement

① Corruption issues. Eg - Allegations of corruption in Rafale deal.

② Marred by Bureautic Red-tapism

Eg - Many military equipments are pending for years to be procured

Issues with project management

① · Lack of coordination among different departments. Eg - Sagarmala require coordination b/w Ministry of Ports and Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

② · Finance management issues.
- → Delay in release of funds.
- → Non-utilisation of funds.

Way Forward →
- → e-Governance based on ICT tools.
- → GOI. e-commerce websites for public procurement and transparency.
- → Coordination and cooperation among different departments.

Transparency in Governance process is required at all levels to ensure efficient pro-poor and Good Governanc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Adequate measures are required to overcome the challenges and vulnerabilities associated with undertaking social accountability initiatives and institutionalising them. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक जवाबदेही पहलों को शुरू करने और उन्हें संस्थागत बनाने मे जुड़ी चुनौतियों और कमजोरियों को दूर करने के लिए पर्याप्त उपायों की आवश्यकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

People are the ultimate sovereign whose concerns, demands and grievances must be taken into account in all policy measures.

~~Challenges~~ Social Accountability refers to the answerability to the public and common citizens.

Challenges associated

1. lack of public participation → passive citizenry
→ lack of political awareness

2. Lack of political will ⟹ Eg - EIA, public consultation

③. Lack of institutional and legal framework.

④. Colonial time laws
- → Sec 124A of IPC
- → Sec 499, 500 of IPC

⇓

Any protest might be turned as dissent or sedition.

Measures Required –

①. Awareness and education among common people.

②. Citizen Charter
- → services
- → redressal of grievances
- → feedback
- → citizen-centric

③. Legal policies with stakeholders consultation.

Social Accountability is pre-eminent for deepening of democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. In view of the recent Parliamentary Standing Committee report, discuss the issues faced by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) and suggest measures that can be adopted to strengthen it. **(150 words) 10**

एक संसदीय स्थायी समिति की हालिया रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (NCST) द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए और इसे मजबूत बनाने के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) was established by 89th Constitutional Amendment Act.

Issues faced by NCST →

1. No enforceability mechanism i.e. offences can't be enforced by it.

2. Recommendations are not bindings ⇒ Inaction by GOA.

3. Cannot award compensatory allowance, only prescribe it to GOA.

4. Lack of autonomy due to

dependence on ministry for finance.

Measures to be adopted

1. Along with powers of inquiry any investigations, powers to expedite the prosecution of accused.

2. Strengthening financial aspects

3. Action taken report on its recommendations must be made public.

4. Powers to award compensatory allowance during course of inquiry.

Giving more teeth to NCST is pertinent to strengthen Scheduled Tribes and hence, the most marginalised.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. While the Mid-Day Meal scheme was aimed at fulfilling the nutritional needs of students, it is far behind in achieving this objective. Discuss. Also, suggest remedial measures in this context. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि मध्याह्न भोजन योजना का उद्देश्य छात्रों की पोषण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना था, किंतु इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में यह काफी पीछे है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

National Food Security Act, 2013 provides for Mid-Day Meal to reduce drop-out of students and enhance nutrition levels.

Issues in Mid-Day Meal Scheme

1. Diversification of foods is less
⇓
protein deficiency, iron deficien-cy, etc.

2. Leakage issues
→ corruption by Fair Price Shop owners
→ ~~by~~ diversion.

3. Poor quality foodgrains - Eg

poor health of students in a state due to this.

④. Poor incentivisation of Anganwadi workers
- low pay
- no worker status.

Remedial Measures

①. Diversification of food products
- eggs, soya bean, etc.
- fortified foods (Golden Rice)

②. Quality of foodgrains to be ensured by grassroots workers.

③. Anganwadi workers given equal status to that of AASHA workers.

④. Online management of scheme
- e-POS at Fair Price shops
- data on public website.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme under POSHAN 2.0 must be strengthened in all ways.

margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) remain critical for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this context, discuss the impediments in the fulfilment of SRHR in India. Also, mention the steps that can be taken in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (SDGs) की प्राप्ति के लिए यौन एवं प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य और अधिकार (SRHR) महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में SRHR की प्राप्ति में आने वाली बाधाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Sexual and reproductive health and rights are special health needs of women required to fulfill SDG 5.0 of Gender equality apart from other SDGs.

Impediments in SRHR

① Patriarchal mindset of society → health of adolscent girls neglected
→ food needs neglected.

② Poor health infrastructure (1:1456 doctors in India against WHO's prescribed 1:1000).

③ Lack of awareness among people

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④. High drop-out rates of women, early marriages, lower education.

⑤. Poor women empowerment
- → 17th Lok Sabha (14% women)
- → women labour force participation lower than men

⇓

no decision-making power.

Steps in this regard

①. High participation of women in all sectors
- → political
- → economic
- → social.

②. Awareness of women regarding schemes. like NFHS, 2013, SUMAN etc.
- → CAG report showing less participation due to low awareness

③. Investment in Healthcare Infrastructure.

National Digital Health Mission must encompass the mission of improving women's health.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. State the functions of the United Nations Human Rights Council. Also, discuss the issues faced by the Council in the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. **(150 words) 10**

संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार परिषद के कार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, विश्व भर में मानवाधिकारों को बढ़ावा देने और उनके संरक्षण में परिषद द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India got elected for the 6th term in United Nations Human Rights Council established to protect human rights around the globe.

Functions of UNHRC

1. To look into the issues of human rights violations in many countries. Eg - Syria, Afghanistan, Xianjiang (China).

2. Provide ~~rela~~ humanitarian relief and aid for war torn refugees.

3. Push the countries to design their policies with respect of human rights.

Issues faced by the Council

1. Funding issues with big powers stepping out of it. Eg - US left it in 2018.

2. Hegemony of influential powers leading to non-action. Eg - China, in Xinjiang province.

3. Non-resolution of various issues like Rohingya refugees, etc.

4. ~~Vio~~ Violators of human rights are members ⇒ Contradictions

Way Forward

- Domestic policies in alignment with treaty.
- Financing by countries
- Equal powers to all countries

Thus, UNHRC strengthening is crucial to stop abuse of power and the prevail of peace and prosperity in world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. West Asia is an important strategic region for India with profound geo-political and geo-economic significance. Discuss. (150 words) 10
अत्यधिक भू-राजनीतिक और भू-आर्थिक महत्व के कारण पश्चिम एशिया भारत के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण रणनीतिक क्षेत्र है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is the third largest energy consumer with dependence of 80% of its energy needs on imports. West Asia is crucial for India's energy security.

Importance of West Asia

① Pro-found Geo-political Significance → New Quad (I2-U2)
- Due to Taliban take-over of Afghanistan
- Geo-strategic position with various trade routes.
- Interests of US and China in West Asia.
- Abraham Accord ⇒ collaboration among UAE, Israel, etc.

(2). Geo-Economic Significance → Investments of India in Bandar Abbas port, Chabahar port.

→ for oil security needs

→ Trade with agreement on FTAs with UAE.

→ Strategic Partnership with Saudi Arabia with diversification of Trade

Apart from this, millions of Indians are settled there extending soft power in the region.

Thus, Partnership with the Middle East must be taken to new heights to fulfill India's aspirations of Global leader.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Disenfranchising prisoners desecrates a cherished value in a democracy i.e. 'right to vote', which should be guarded earnestly. Discuss in the light of The Representation of The People Act, 1951. **(250 words) 15**

कैदियों को मताधिकार से वंचित करना वस्तुतः लोकतंत्र के एक प्रशंसनीय मूल्य, अर्थात् "मतदान के अधिकार" का अपमान करना है, जिसकी गंभीरतापूर्वक रक्षा की जानी चाहिए। लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Universal Adult Franchise is the foundational bedrock of Indian democracy which must be stren-gthened through conduct of free and fair elections by ECI (Art. 324).

Representation of People Act, 1951

① Prisoners do not have right to vote. Although, they can contest the elections from inside jail.

② Prisoners under preventive detent-ion have voting rights.

Consequences of disenfranchising

① · Representation not inclusive and diverse.

② · Their fundamental rights under Art. 19(1)(a) and 21 are violated.

③ Under-trial prisoners who form majority are devoid of their rights.

④. Disenfranchising them makes politicians not taking prison reform ~~as~~ in their manifesto.

⑤. Disharmony b/w the Right not to vote but right to contest the elections.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures required to be taken

1. Amendment of RPA, 1951 to add provision of Right to Vote to prisoners.

2. Efficient criminal justice system
   - CCTNS
   - e-courts mission
   - making bail a norm & not exception
   - reducing discretion of police and prison superintendent.

3. Inclusion of prison reforms in political manifesto.

4. Fundamental rights under Art. 20 & 22 must be protected.

Thus, enfranchising prisoners along with overhaul of justice delivery is key to deepening democracy.

12. There are similarities and interactions between the affirmative action adopted by India and USA owing to similar historical injustices faced by their respective vulnerable groups. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत और यू. एस. ए. के सुभेद्य समूहों द्वारा सामना किए गए एकसमान ऐतिहासिक अन्याय के कारण, इनके द्वारा अपनाई गई सकारात्मक कार्रवाई के बीच समानताएं हैं और इनका एक-दूसरे पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and USA share the values of democracy built on foundation of equality and sovereignty of people.

Similarities b/w Affirmative Actions

① Vulnerable Group in India → Dalits and tribes being socially and educationally backward → given special protection by way of positive discrimination under Art. [15(4), 16(4), 16(4)(a)]

Art. 29, 30 to protect the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Vulnerable Group in US
- → Blacks due to racism
- → given special rights to correct historical injustices.

③ Other vulnerable groups in India and US
Eg - women
- → given special provisions under constitution - Eg - Under Art. 15(3) in India.
- → political representation to women in US. Eg - Kamala Harris - Vice President.

Interaction b/w their affirmative actions

① · US releases human rights list which makes India to protect human rights.

② · Many policies of US for immigrants impact Indian diaspora residing there. Eg - H-1B visa.

③ · "Black Lives Matter" movement all over the world.

④ · Global media showing atrocities faced by dalits and tribes.

⑤ · Actions to prevent and protect distinct culture of indigenous people.

Affirmative actions taken must promote welfare of all with the spirit of "Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Objections to domicile-based reservation in private sector jobs on the grounds of constitutional equality and freedom are misplaced. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

संवैधानिक समानता और स्वतंत्रता के आधार पर निजी क्षेत्रक की नौकरियों में अधिवास आधारित आरक्षण पर आपत्ति अनुचित है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Many states in India have come up with this policy of providing reservation for locals on the basis of domicile in private sector jobs.

Eg - Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, etc.

Objections to Domicile-based reservation

① Violates Art. 14, 15 & 16 of Constitution of India.

② Art. 16 prohibits discrimin-ation in employment on the

basis of place of residence.

③. Violation of Art. 19(1)(d), 19(1)(e) to reside and settle in any part of India.

④. Violation of Art. 19(1)(f) to practise any job or profession of one's own choice.

⑤. Violation of Constitutional ideals
- → fraternity as emphasis is on sons-of-soil theory.
- → integrity of India
- → single citizenship (Art. 5-11)

However, certain grounds on which this domicile-based

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

reservation is justified are

→ huge unemployment among educated youth.

→ fulfilling expectations of Constituency.

→ Issues related to migration can be solved
- → Skewed demography
- → resource crunch
- → sanitation and slums.

Way Forward

- → Indira Sahwney judgement (50% limit on reservation can't be breached)
- ← Reverse discrimination should not happen.
- ↓ Investment by Govt. to promote employment

Populist Policies must be curbed and engine of growth must be started to realise the vision of Yuva Shakti

14. There have been arguments that sedition law is an attack on the very foundation of India's liberal democratic principles, as enshrined in the Constitution. Do you agree? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसा तर्क दिया जाता है कि राजद्रोह कानून भारत के उदार लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों की नींव पर हमला है, जैसा कि संविधान में निहित हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं?

Sedition under 124A of IPC is defined as an attempt to overthrow government or incite violence by way of writting, speaking or any other medium of expression.

Sedition : An attack on Indian democracy

1. Dissenting voices of people are suppressed by arbitary actions of State.

2. Freedom of speech and ~~action~~ expression (not under 19(2))

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

under Art. 19(1)(a) is violated.

③. Vaguely and broadly worded law ⇒ discretion of State. Eg - Bhima - Koregaon Case

④. Curbs the creativity. Eg - Cartoonists accused under this offence.

⑤. Most arrests on grounds of mere sloganeering ~~or~~, ~~ex~~ protesting, etc.

However, certain arguments are for this law

①. To protect the sovereignty and integrity of India.

②. To curb various secessionist

and separatist tendencies like North-East, Khalistan movement, etc.

③. To keep a check on miscreants/proxy-terrorism sponsored by neighbouring countries.

Way Forward –

①. Law Commission Report, 2018. → Either Complete overhaul or → Repeal of Sec 124A of IPC

②. Kedarnath judgement of Supreme Court must be made into law.

A balance b/w fundamental rights and sovereignty and integrity of state is required.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Despite Government e-Marketplace facing certain challenges, it has brought about a significant improvement in the procurement of goods and services by various government agencies. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

गवर्नमेंट ई-मार्केटप्लेस द्वारा कुछ चुनौतियों का सामना करने के बावजूद, इन्होंने विभिन्न सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Government e-Marketplace is a platform to ensure smooth and transparent procurement of goods and services by various government departments.

Challenges faced →

① Lack of digital literacy and rigidity in public departments.

② Non-utilisation of this platform. Departments still procuring in offline mode.

③. Discrimination in favour of small sellers like MSMEs, etc.

④. Rules of origin terms prevents ease of doing business

⑤ Ineffective dispute resolutive mechanism.

Despite these challenges, various improvements have been brought about by Eor-e mark-etplace such as

①. Transparency in procurement.

②. Welfare of MSMEs and small service providers.

③. Corruption and role of middle men reduced.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④. Expediting the process of procure-ment.

To realise the full potential, Certain steps are needed →

①. Development of digital infrastructure
- → Internet connectivity
- → Computers
- → digital training.

②. Mandatory procurement provision must be extended to other sectors.

③. Simplification of procedures like Rules of origin, etc.

Thus, all issues must be fixed at the earliest to make the procurement process hassle-free and goal of service delivery efficient.

16. A reformed system of recruitment, training and evaluation needs to be put in place to take forward the development of a highly efficient and accountable civil service. Discuss in the context of India. **(250 words) 15**

अत्यधिक कुशल और जवाबदेह सिविल सेवा के विकास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए भर्ती, प्रशिक्षण और मूल्यांकन की एक संशोधित प्रणाली लागू करने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil Services is as termed as the steel frame of our nation by Sardar Patel.

However certain issues facing this services are needed to be resolved at various levels →

1. Recruitment

ⓐ Merit based recruitment in centre and states. Eg - Many instances of corruption in HPSC, RPSC, etc.

ⓑ Skills required by a civil servant must be comprehen

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- sively guaged by recruitment process.

(c) Process must be regularly held with appropriate time intervals.

2. Training

(a) Training to civil servants in various values required under it
- → Compassion
- → Accountability
- → Integrity

(b) Awareness and Education of Civil Services Conduct Rules, etc.

3. Evaluation

(a) After posting, evaluation in terms of targets and deadlines.

(b) Art. 311 to be amended to ensure equality of law (Art. 14)

(c) Evaluation based on Transparent parameters and not personal interests of ministers.

(d) Recognition of honesty through rewards and punishing corrupt through disciplinary action.

Civil Services is the hallmark of public service delivery and thus, must be made truly accountable to public to attain the goal of Aatmanirbhar Bharat

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Despite initiatives taken by the Indian government to achieve critical goals in the education sector, major interventions are required to tackle learning poverty as well as the persisting inequalities. Discuss. (250 words) 15

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई पहलों के बावजूद, लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता) के साथ-साथ विद्यमान असमानताओं से निपटने के लिए बड़े हस्तक्षेपों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Learning poverty refers to the inability to read and write among ten year olds and above.

Initiatives taken by Indian Government

1. National Education Policy, 2020 (drafted by Kasturirangan Committee)

- foundational & numeracy & literacy to be achieved by 2025.
- Cross enrolment ratio to be increased to 50% in schools by 2025.

② Samagra Shiksha under which continuum of education from primary to secondary level is made.

③ Online education initiatives
- → DIKSHA Platform
- → SWAYAM Portal
- → TV channels like Doordarshan, etc.

④ Mid-Day Meal Scheme to ~~increase~~ retain students.

However, still gaps remain as is evident by existing inequalities in education.

Measures required

① Effective Implementation of NEP, 2020.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2). Digital Divide among poor and rich must be bridged to ensure smooth education access.
Eg - During Covid Pandemic

(3). Action taken on evidence. Eg- ASER report of PRATHAM.

(4). Since, education is state subje-ct - Hence one-size-fits-all approach not feasible.

(5). Focus on ~~gender~~ gender-sensitive education.

(6). Regulation of fees in private schools and development of infras-tructure in public schools.

Schools of future will decide the future of our nation and hence must be strengthened as per 21st century needs.

18. In light of the burgeoning burden of both communicable and non-communicable diseases, there is a need to revamp the public health surveillance system in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

संचारी और गैर-संचारी दोनों प्रकार के रोगों के बढ़ते बोझ के आलोक में, भारत में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य निगरानी प्रणाली में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India spends less than 2% of GDP on healthcare highlighting the disc need of investment in healthcare infrastructure.

Burden of Communicable and non-Communicable diseases

① · 65% of deaths in India due to non-communicable disease like Heart stroke, diabetes, blood pressure, etc.

② · Zoonotic diseases on rise more than ever
- → Influenza
- → Swine flu
- → Covid Pandemic

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③. High out-of-pocket expenditure (~70%) ⇒ sliding below poverty line.

④. More focus on curative care than preventive care. (High focus on 3° care than Health and Wellness centres).

Need to revamp

①. Less doctor-patient ratio (1:1456 against WHO recommended 1:1000)

②. Inequitable distribution
- → rural and urban areas
- → access to rich and poor.

③. lack of R&D on zoonotic disease and One health.

④. Lack of digital health care

Interventions required →

1. Budgetary allocations for preventive healthcare to be increased.

2. Effective implementation of PM-JAY and Aayushman Bharat.

3. National digital health blueprint required to be researched properly.

4. CSIR-labs, etc. to be strengthened for robust R&D on communicable diseases.

5. Fit India Movement, Eat Right Movement for non-communicable disease prevention.

An action on all fronts is required from funding to preventing disease to make India Healthy in True spirit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The repercussions of the ongoing economic crisis in Sri Lanka extend beyond its borders. Discuss with specific reference to India. Also, mention the steps that India has taken to assist Sri Lanka tide over the crisis.

(250 words) 15

श्रीलंका में जारी आर्थिक संकट का प्रभाव उसकी सीमाओं से परे भी पड़ रहा है। भारत के विशिष्ट संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए जो भारत ने इस संकट से निपटने में श्रीलंका की सहायता के लिए उठाए हैं।

India - Sri Lanka share historical ties based on the tenets of Buddh-ism, trade, sea connectivity, etc.

Repercussions of Sri Lankan Economic Crisis on India

① Investment projects of India in Sri Lanka might face losses.
Eg - Mattala airport, Colombo Railways, Adani group investments, etc.

② Tamil people residing in Sri lanka.
Eg - Conflict b/w Tamilians and Sinhalese

③. Sri Lanka might turn to China for help. ⇒ Dent on India's "Neighbourhood First" policy.

④. India's aid perceived as Big Brotherly attitude.

⑤. Goal of India of being "Net Security provider" in danger as non-collaboration with Sri Lanka in Indian Ocean Region.

To tide over this crisis, India helped Sri Lanka in various ways →

①. Currency Swap of $400 mn b/w India and Sri Lanka.

②. Loans / Credits given at soft

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

interest rates.

③ Aid in form of food, fuel, medicines sent to Sri Lanka.

However, certain issues still remain as Sri Lanka perceives this aid by India in interest of India only.

Long-term measures

- → Timely implementation of stalled projects
- → Regular dialogue and diplomacy
- → people-to-people ties to be strengthened

India-Sri Lanka peaceful and prosperous ties are crucial for regional security and realising the dream of Asian Century.

20. India is a reliable partner in the Indian Ocean Region and can take on the role of being the net security provider in the region. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

भारत हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में एक विश्वसनीय भागीदार है और इस क्षेत्र में निवल सुरक्षा प्रदाता होने की भूमिका निभा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

India's "SAGAR vision" i.e. Security and Growth for all in the region is a way towards the goal of being "net security provider" in the region

Issues in Indian Ocean Region →

① China's string of pearls policy → chinese ships in Andaman sea
→ Gwadar port investments

② Piracy and crimes like smuggling, terrorism, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Eg - Mumbai attack happenend through sea route.

③. Disaster Management especially in wake of climate change.
Eg - Cyclones, Tsunami 2004, etc.

④. Securing the interests of small island developing countries like Maldives, Seychelles, etc.

Role of India →

①. India provided assistance and humanitarian aid during Tsunami 2004.

②. Indian Ocean Fusion Centre located in Gurugram to collect data about Indian ocean.

Anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③- India's Neighbourhood First Policy in line with security provider.

④- Indian investments in interests of countries unlike dept trap diplo-macy of China.

Eg → Mattala Airport vs Hambantota port in Sri Lanka.

Way Forward

①. Collaboration among all Indian Ocean rim countries.

②. Indian commitments must be made into reality.

③. Securing the sea lanes → Indian Ocean, Malacca strait, South China Sea.

UNCLOS treaty must be adhered to by all for safe and prosperous Indian Ocean Region.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1840)

Name of Candidate	Divyanshi Singla		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1365836
Center	Delhi	Date	28 Aug 2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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11	15	
12	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. While fixed-term employment offers an ingenious way to address specific issues faced by both employers and employees, there are also some concerns associated with it. Discuss in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

हालांकि, नियत अवधि का रोजगार (फिक्स्ड टर्म एम्प्लॉयमेंट) नियोक्ताओं और कर्मचारियों दोनों के द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले विशिष्ट मुद्दों को हल करने का एक सरल तरीका प्रदान करता है, लेकिन इसके साथ कुछ चिंताएं भी जुड़ी हुई हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Fixed - term employment - refers to tenure of a job for a fixed period.

Addresses Issues of employers

① Certain jobs requiring employees for a fixed period. (Eg) → electronics Industry.

② Costs of production of employers remains at low levels.

Addresses Issues of employees

① · No uncertainty regarding job tenure.

② · Beneficial for seasonal unemployed. (Eg) → Agri labourers, farmers, etc.

However, certain issues still remain →

① · Issue of structural unemployment not resolved.

② · Fixed-term employees discriminated against regular ones. (Eg) → in terms of social security benefits, wages, etc.

③ · lowers productivity as contract is pre-determined.

Fixed term employment along with social security is imperative for empowerment of marginalised.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. An efficient logistics sector with a focus on warehousing is pivotal to the success of the Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss. (150 words) 10
वेयरहाउसिंग पर केंद्रित एक कुशल लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षेत्रक भारतमाला परियोजना की सफलता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Bharatmala Pariyojana tends to provide ease of doing business by developing efficient logistics along entire supply chain.

Efficient logistics sector required

1. Building of warehouses for storage. (Eg) → Agri produce and other manufactured consumer goods.

2. Decreases cost of doing business.
(Eg) → Warehouses near industries and markets.

3. Decreases turnaround time at

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the ports. (India → 3 days, world Avg. – 24 hrs).

④ Attracts FDI in multiple sectors

eg → electronics, renewable energy, etc.

Complements Bharatmala Pariyojana →

① Connectivity along with storage capacity.

② Seamless transportation decreases logistical hurdles.

③ Warehouses at ports also gives boost to Sagarmala Pariyojana.

Building robust logistics is the key to the success of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. What do you understand by the term 'irrigation scheduling'? Bringing out the advantages provided by it, discuss the difficulties faced in applying it on a farm level. (150 words) 10

'सिंचाई निर्धारण (इरिगेशन शेड्यूलिंग)' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गए लाभों का वर्णन करते हुए, इसे खेत स्तर पर लागू करने के समक्ष आने वाली कठिनाइयों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Irrigation Scheduling refers to irrigating the crops as per their demand by using some measuri-ng instrument.

Advantages of Irrigation Scheduling →

① Problem of over-irrigation and under-irrigation can be resolved.
(eg) → Using tensiometer.

② Saving of electricity and groundwater. (eg) → using water meters.

③ Solves various environmental

issues like → Eutrophication
→ Alkalinity of soil
→ soil erosion

(4) Per crop more drop is available as envisaged under PM-Krishi Sinchayi Yojana. (eg) → using micro irrigation techniques.

Certain Difficulties

→ Inadequate infrastructure. (less than 1% of GDP invested on irrigation)

→ Unawareness and high costs of equipments like drip, sprinkler irrigation, etc.

→ lack of extension services by Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

Irrigation Scheduling has a potential to solve water stress and crop productivity. Thus, difficulties must be resolved at earliest.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. While the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was touted as the largest crop insurance scheme globally in terms of farmer participation, various concerns have arisen since its implementation. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि, प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना को किसानों की भागीदारी के संदर्भ में वैश्विक स्तर पर सबसे बड़ी फसल बीमा योजना बताया गया था, तथापि इसके कार्यान्वयन के बाद कई चिंताएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana provides insurance cover to farmers in case of crop damage by pest attack, natural disaster and so on.

Benefits for farmers

① Losses faced by farmers on account of crop loss reimbursed by the scheme.

② Act as collatiral ⇒ institutional credit availability.

③ Prevents Farmers suicide due to droughts and crop losses.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, several concerns have been highlighted →

1. Delay in disbursal of claims ⇒ Financial crunch for farmers

2. States not paying insurance premium to insurance companies due to high fiscal deficit.

3. Other issues
   - → issue of under inclusion and over exclusion
   - → Corruption and leakages

4. Farmers not aware about the schemes.

Way Forward

1. Immediate payment of Claims
2. Awareness among farmers
3. Cooperative federalism in paying premium.

PMFBY is essential for doubling farmer's income (Ashok Dalwai Committee)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The Stockholm Conference commenced the contemporary "environmental era", which brought a paradigm shift in the environmental governance and set a tone for multi-lateral environmental regime. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

स्टॉकहोम कॉन्फ्रेंस ने समकालीन "पर्यावरण युग" की शुरुआत की, जो पर्यावरणीय गवर्नेंस में एक आदर्श बदलाव लाया और उसने बहु-आयामी पर्यावरणीय व्यवस्था के लिए एक दिशा प्रदान की। विवेचना कीजिए।

"Environmental era" implies that all developmental policies must be in sync with ecological health. Thus, prioritising environment over unsustainable development.

Paradigm shift in environmental governance

① All countries to be equal stakeholders in environmental protection

② Principle of Common but differentiated Responsibility ⟹ funds mobilisation by developed countries.

③. Multilateral efforts for preventing impacts of Climate Change on Small Island Developing countries.

④. Efforts at domestic levels by all countries.

Way Forward →

①. Policies to be aligned with the goals of Paris Agreement.

②. Participation of people.

③. Localisation of SDGs as has been done in India.

④. Focus on Green Economy and Electric vehicles.

'Environmental era' must usher in an era of actions of humanity in favour of Planet earth.

6. The world has witnessed a huge surge in climate-induced disasters, which are largely driven by anthropogenic factors. In this context, analyse the role of early warning systems in mitigating the impact of the disasters.

(150 words) 10

विश्व में जलवायु-प्रेरित आपदाओं में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है, जो बड़े पैमाने पर मानवजनित कारकों से प्रेरित हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आपदाओं के प्रभाव के शमन में पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणालियों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Climate Change has led to high frequency of intense weather events affecting disproportionately the marginalised.

Anthropogenic factors leading to Climate-induced disasters

1. Encroachment of wetlands & other water bodies. eg → Chennai floods, 2015.

2. Use of fossil-fuel based sources of energy in industries & transport. eg → heat waves witnessed recently in 15 states.

3. Development of Urban heat Islands

Owing to huge concretisation of roads & buildings.

(4) land-use change
- Deforestation
- unplanned Urbanisation
- Desertification.

Role of Early Warning Systems

effective
- during disasters
- helps in community preparedness
- Cost preparedness
- reduces damage & vulnerability.

Not effective
- If not accurately predicted
- technical issues
- If not accompanied by subsequent actions.

Early warning systems must be strengthened to reduce the impact of frequent extreme weather events.

margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Critically examine the implications of leveraging technology in policing. (150 words) 10

पुलिस व्यवस्था (पुलिसिंग) में प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उठाने के निहितार्थों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Policing in India is mired by several challenges highlighting the need for reforms. Technology can play a great role in this regard.

Positive Implications

1. helps in coordination among different departments. Eg → CCTNS.
2. helps in identifying victims and criminals. Eg → DNA profiling.
3. Prevent crime at first stage. Eg → use of facial recognition technology.
4. effective against new age crimes like cyber attacks. Eg →

Write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

NATGRID

⑤. Reporting of crimes might go up.
eg → Cybercrime reporting portal, online FIR, etc.

However, certain concerns also arise with use of technology :-

①. Facial profiling might lead to surveillance state.

②. Against Right to privacy. eg → using DNA without one's consent.

③. Technologies like Brainfingerprinting, etc. amount to self-incrimination (Art. 22) → Stanislous Case.

Way Forward
→ Data Protection law (BN Srikrishna Committee)
→ Rights to privacy ensured (Puttaswamy case)

Technology must be used in a way to provide justice to one and all.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. How far do you agree with the view that climate change poses a threat to international peace and security? (150 words) 10

आप इस विचार से कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि जलवायु परिवर्तन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति और सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा है?

Climate Change not only has ecological implications but also has social, economic and political ones.

Climate Change : Threat to international peace

① Issue of Climate refugees due to forced migration.

② Conflict b/w developing and developed world for funds mobilisation. eg → USA exit out of Paris Agreement

③ Policies of China like Debt Trap of BRI might be opted for by small island developing nations

Do not write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④: Protectionist tendencies - eg → Bhutan in case of BBIN.

⑤: Carbon tax might be employed to prevent free market access.

Thus, several measures required in this regard →

① "Common but Differentiated Responsibility" - this principle must be adhered to.

② Investment by developed countries in green technology in developing countries.

③ Concerns of Small Island developing nations must be prioritised.

Climate Change is a shared issue. Hence solution lies in effective cooperation and collaboration.

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What do you understand by a virtual private network (VPN)? Highlight its advantages and discuss the concerns posed by it. (150 words) 10

वर्चुअल प्राइवेट नेटवर्क (VPN) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके लाभों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इससे उत्पन्न चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Virtual private network refers to hiding one's activity while surfing on internet websites :

eg → Using Incognito mode of Google.

Advantages of VPN

→ Ensures privacy rights of individual (Art. 21)

→ switches off search alogorithms of websites.

→ Advertisements targetting consu-mers can be prevented from being visible on websites.

→ Cyber attacks and fake or

insecure websites can be avoided'

Several concerns associated are →

① ~~Indi~~ Users remain deprive of desired recommendations based on search algorithms.

② Might not be able to access all websites.

③ Advertising companies face losses.

④ Illicit activities can't be tracked → Drug-trafficking, terrorism, black money

Thus, VPN as a double-edged sword must be used for level playing field to all users and service providers alike.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. The discovery of the Higgs Boson at the Large Hadron Collider in CERN completed 10 years recently. In this context, discuss the role played by CERN in overall scientific development. **(150 words) 10**

सर्न (CERN) स्थित लार्ज हैड्रॉन कोलाइडर में हिग्स बोसोन की खोज को हाल ही में 10 वर्ष पूरे हो गए हैं। इस संदर्भ में, समग्र वैज्ञानिक विकास में सर्न द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The discovery of the Higgs Boson at the large Hadron Collider in CERN highlights the Instrumental role of CERN in scientific development.

Role played by CERN

1. Boost to R&D → Robust R&D ecosystem in CERN.

2. Study of evolution of stars, planets and universe.

3. Helpful in study of

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Black holes and gravitational waves.

4. Boost to sub-atomic particle physics.

5. Inspiration of young scientific minds.

6. Study of birth, growth and decay of stars and study of solar system as a whole.

Thus, CERN has played a tremendous role in giving scientific development a new lease of life.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlighting the factors that affect the cropping pattern in India, discuss the need for modifying it in the context of the emerging agro-ecological concerns.

(250 words) 15

भारत में फसल पद्धति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उभरती कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी चिंताओं के संदर्भ में इसे संशोधित करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India has 15 agro-climatic zones thus many cropping patterns. However, certain factors have led to distortion of cropping patterns.

Factors affecting Cropping pattern →

① Green Revolution and its benefits ⟹ rice being grown in Punjab and Haryana.

② State policies such as MSP on rice and wheat leading to skewed pattern.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③. Irrigation systems availability.

Eg → Rice grown in Punjab, Haryana despite having less rains

→ less cultivation of rice in Bihar due to unavailability

④. Monsoon dependent (more than 65% of India's agriculture rain-fed)

Eg → Bajra, Jowar in Rajasthan, Jute in West Bengal, etc.

⑤. Geography and physiography.

Eg → Tea in Assam and western ghats, Coffee in Karnataka, etc.

Need to modify it

①. Unecological and Unsustainable cropping pattern ⇒ depletion of groundwater tables. Eg →

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Punjab, Haryana, etc.

② Creating regional disparity and disparity among farmers. (Eg) → Procurement of wheat & rice from large states (NITI Aayog)

③ Climate Change making it necessary to grow drought-resistant crops. (Eg) → Jowar, Bajra, Ragi.

④ To curb the menace of Farmer suicide. (Eg) → Vidharbha.

⑤ NITI Aayog's suggestions → gradual phasing out of PDS & cash transfers

Way Forward

→ Following Shanta Kumar Committee recommendations (procurement only from small states)

↓ R&D on drought-resistant crops

Cropping Pattern decides the fate of farmers which has to be improved for the growth of nation as a whole.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. While the budgetary reforms undertaken by the Central government in recent years have led to better management of government expenditure, there are some issues that still need redressal. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ हाल के वर्षों में, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किए गए बजटीय सुधारों के कारण सरकारी व्यय का बेहतर प्रबंधन संभव हुआ है, वहीं कुछ ऐसे भी मुद्दे विद्यमान हैं जिनका समाधान किया जाना अभी बाकी है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Budget tells about the financial health of a nation and the need for further investment measures for further growth and development

Benefits of Budgetary reforms undertaken

① Merging of Railway Budget with General Budget led to effective outlay for railway investment.

② Scrapping of non-developmental expenditure and developmental expenditure improved public's perception.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3). More funds allocated for welfare schemes and capital expenditure.

(4). Recent Budget's allocated 35% of funds under the head of Capital expenditure ⟹ Crowding-in effect.

(5). Gender Budgeting considering the concerns of women.

However, several issues still remain as follows →

(1). Welfare schemes under Revenue expenditure head needs to be shifted.

(2). Borrowing by states still confined to domestic market.

(3). Demand for grants not being

effectively debated and deliberated.

④ Meagre allocation for social sectors like health, education, etc.

⑤. High expenditure under revenue head leading to high fiscal deficit

Road Ahead →

①. Budgetary allocation on health, education, needs to be increased.

②. Grants-in-aid, welfare schemes, etc. for social sectors might be shifted to capital head.

③. Gender Budgeting needs to be strengthened.

Budget (Art. 112) must be designed in a way so as to empower vulnerable & usher in era of New India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. For India to create a 'future ready' railway system, it must harness innovation and resource efficiency. Discuss the statement in the context of the measures enlisted in the National Rail Plan 2030. (250 words) 15

भारत को 'फ्यूचर रेडी' रेलवे प्रणाली के सृजन हेतु, नवाचार और संसाधन दक्षता का उपयोग करना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय रेल योजना 2030 में सूचीबद्ध उपायों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Indian railway system is the fourth largest in the world. However, its potential still remains underutilized requiring to take several effective measures.

Measures under National Rail Plan 2030

① · Moving billion people safely i.e. focus on safety of railways travel.

② · Increasing share of freight transport in Railways

③ · Issue of cross-subsidy to be

resolved in an effective manner.

(4). Emphasis on increasing speed and quality services to customers.
(Eg) → Vande Bharat express, etc.

Need of Innovation in Railways

(1). Issue of coal-supply. Thus, head-on generation, hyperloop system, etc needed.

(2). To solve issue of accidents.

(3). Freight Transport. (Eg) → Dedicated freight corridors are being built.

Need of resource efficiency

(1). To improve operational ratio (currently 0.96)

(2). Quality service to passengers at affordable prices.

(3).

Way Forward —

(1). Using innovative technologies.

eg → Hyperloop, etc.

(2). Phasing out subsidised fares gradually along with upgradation of quality.

(3). More railways for freight transport.

Railways connect the remote and rural hinterlands to mega cities of the country and thus must be strengthened under PM-GATI Shakti Plan.

14. Discuss the significance of technology in the Indian agricultural sector. Also, state the challenges in realising its potential to improve agricultural efficiency and increase the income of the farmers. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि दक्षता में सुधार और किसानों की आय बढ़ाने की इसकी क्षमता का उपयोग करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Technology in Indian agricultural sector must be used to increase/double farmer's income (Ashok Dalwai Committee).

Significance of Technology.

1. Provide weather forecasting services. Eg → Meghdoot app.

2. Provide information about optimum level of fertilizer, water to be applied to soil. Eg → Soil health card, tensiometer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3). DBT transfers ⇒ financial inclusion. (Eg) → PM-KISAN scheme

(4). Provide institutional credit to farmers. (Eg) → KCC.

(5). Extension services. (Eg) → e-shoupal.

(6). Integration of markets. (Eg) → e-NAM.

However, certain issues are prevalent which needs to be resolved →

(1). Digital Divide
- → Digital Illiteracy
- → Access to digital devices.

(2). Inadequate internet infrastructure in rural areas.

(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③. Unawareness among farmers
⇓
Big farmers pocketing the benefits.

④. Infrastructural investment in agriculture remains poor. (less than 1% GDP invested on irrigation)

⑤. Regional disparity due to green ~~dev~~ revolution, etc.

Future Roadmap → Bridging digital divide.
→ Robust digital Infrastructure (Bharat Net programme to connect 2.5 lakh gram panchayats)
→ Investment in irrigation → micro irrigation, soil health.

Agriculture providing employment to 55% of youth is backbone of Indian economy & thus must be strengthened.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Despite the digital transformation in the Public Distribution System (PDS) in India, several challenges still remain. Elaborate. Also, suggest measures to address them. (250 words) 15

भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) में डिजिटल रूपांतरण के बावजूद, अभी भी अनेक चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इनके समाधान हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Public Distribution System under NFSA, 2013 provides food security to 75% of rural youth and 50% of urban population.

Digital Transformation in PDS

1. Use of e-point of sale machines at Fair Price shops → quality foodgrains to consumers. → keeps corruption in check.

eg → Chhattisgarh.

2. Availability of information

on Govt. websites leading to transparency.

③. End-to-End Computerization of distribution of foodgrains.

④. One Nation One Ration Card under Integrated management of public services ⟹ portability of benefits across nation

However, several challenges still remain which are as follows :-

①. Inadequate digital infrastructure. (Eg) → in Bihar, UP.

②. Digital divide among people leading to poor social audit.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③. Issues of migrant workers still remain as portability not adopted by all states.

④. Besides using e-POS machines, issue of poor quality of grains remain

Road Ahead →

①. Portability of benefits be made mandatory pan-India.

②. Robust digital infrastructure required in form of e-POS machines, internet facilities, etc.

③. Role of middle-men to be reduced.

④. Recommendations of Shanta Kumar Committee -

Food security requires PDS to be strengthened in all possible ways.

(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Discuss the various concerns that exist with regard to fuel efficiency regulations for vehicles in India. Also, suggest the measures that can be taken in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वाहनों के लिए ईंधन दक्षता विनियमों के संबंध में विद्यमान विभिन्न चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Fuel efficiency is pertinent to curb the impacts of Climate Change. Hence, certain regulations drafted in this regard needs strengthening.

Concerns w.r.t fuel efficiency regulations →

1. Not enforceable and justiciable.
   Eg → 20% Blending of ethanol by 2025.

2. Infrastructure not developed accordingly. Eg → Conventional Engines not upgraded as per Bharat-IV norms.

3. Inadequate manufacturing

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

capability. (Eg) → Dependence on imports for Li-ion battery.

(4). Loopholes in regulatory framework

(Eg) → FAME-II guidelines not effec-tive in making commercial transport electric

(5). lack of awareness among officials and public. (Eg) → No punishment for not adhering to Bharat VI guidelines.

Thus, it presents the need to take certain measures which are as follows →

(1). Effective regulatory framew-ork with involvement of

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

all stakeholders. (Eg) → Automobile industries, consumers and GoA.

② Development of Electric Vehicles infrastructure. (Eg) → Charging stations and Li-ion battery.

③ Issues related to Fair Remunerative Price and Sugar Mills to be solved.

④ Dilemma b/w food and fuel to be solved in case of biodiesels

⑤ Mission Mode projects to be implemented on/before deadline. (Eg) → EV 30 @ 30.

Transport sector contributes 80% of pollution and thus, fuel efficiency can be a game-changer to drive out Climate Change.

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Urban fire is becoming a serious cause of concern in Indian cities. In this context, highlight the major causes behind urban fires in India. What steps can be taken to build robust fire resilience in Indian cities? **(250 words) 15**

शहरी आग (अर्बन फायर) भारतीय शहरों में चिंता का एक गंभीर कारण बनती जा रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी आग के प्रमुख कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारतीय शहरों में मजबूत अग्नि रोधी क्षमता के निर्माण हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Urban fires have become more frequent than ever be it in industries, factories, homes, hotels, hospitals. Eg → Recent Jabalpur hospital fire, Karol ~~Bg~~ Bagh hotel fire in 2019, etc.

Urban fires : Cause of Concern

1. leads to loss of life and property. Eg → Fire in coaching centres.

2. Loss of jobs and livelihood.

(eg) → Fire in firecrackers or other factories.

③. Poor working conditions for labourers.

④. Fires in institutional spaces → Coaching, tutions → hospitals
⇓
loss of life of students, patients, etc.

Causes of Urban fire

①. Corruption and loopholes in No objection certificate to high rise buildings. (Eg) → highlighted in Delhi after Karol Bagh Incid-ent.

②. Congested, illicit factories not having govt. approval.

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③. No emergency exit in factories.

eg → Chandni Chowk incident.

④. Poor safeguards at hospitals w.r.t. oxygen ventilators ⇒ fire.

⑤. Underground coaching centres.

Eg → Mukherjee Nagar in Delhi

Suggested Measures

①. Building Code to be implemented in letter and spirit.

②. No discretion while giving NOC to high rise buildings.

③. Regular Inspections ensuring
- → Fire extinguishers
- → Proper electric circuits
- → safe working conditions → Emergency exit.

Man-made disasters can be curbed with human efforts in relentless manner

18. Drones in border areas present a serious threat for border management in India. Elaborate. Also, discuss the different measures taken to regulate the use of drones in India. **(250 words) 15**

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में ड्रोन, भारत में सीमा प्रबंधन के समक्ष एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करते हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में ड्रोन के उपयोग को विनियमित करने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, drone guidelines have been published to encourage use of technology along with ensuring national security and integrity.

Drones : A threat for border management

① Use of spy drones by neighbouring countries. (Eg) → one found on Pakistan border.

② Use of drones for smuggling
- drugs
- weapons
- Ammunition

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③: Drones beyond visual limit might hamper patrolling operations.

④. Drones embedded with bombs
⇓
new warfare unmanned and causing great damage.

⑤. Tracking personnel and revealing confidential information. Eg → using micro and nano drones.

Measures taken in India

①. New Drone Rules to regulate, categorising drones and areas.

Eg → Drones → Micro, Nano, small — as per weight

Areas → Red, Yellow, Orange — as per security and strategic

point of view.

(2). Director General of Civil Aviation to register use of drones.

(3). License required for operating drones in certain areas.

(Eg) → near airport, not allowed in border areas.

(4). Drones not allowed beyond 400 m or visual line.

Drones as an innovative technology must be used and regulated in a balanced way to ensure peace & prosperity of the country and world as a whole.

framework to prevent weaponization of space, it has been increasing in the recent times. Discuss. Also, give an account of the implications of space weaponization.

(250 words) 15

अंतरिक्ष के शस्त्रीकरण को रोकने के लिए एक वैश्विक ढांचा होने के बावजूद, हाल के दिनों में इसमें वृद्धि हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, अंतरिक्ष के शस्त्रीकरण के निहितार्थों का विवरण दीजिए।

Weaponisation of space refers to using satellites and other space assets in a way to help ground based warfare.

Eg → Using satellites for securing confidential information from other countries.

Ineffectiveness of Global Framework

① Outer Space Treaty → not signed by many countries.

Eg → India.

(2). Assertive countries not following rules-based order. (Eg) → China.

(3). Scuffle b/w US and China ⇒ weaponisation of space and no respect for peaceful use of global commons.

(4). Historical strained relations b/w countries. (Eg) → India-Pakistan, US-Russia, etc.

(5). No Institutional framework to extract compliance.

Implications of Space Weaponisation

(1). New dimension of warfare further causing destruction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2). Power centres like US, Russia, China having greater edge already will further concentrate power.

(3). Anonymous attacks. (Eg) → Cyber attack by China on India.

(4). No peaceful resolution of ties. Rather, further strain might occur.

(5). Other concerns
- → Space Debris
- → Abuse of human rights
- → Misuse of Technology.

Thus, an effective global and domestic legal framework needs to be evolved to ensure that global commons are not weaponised.

20. What do you understand by a bio-economy? Highlight the role that the National Biotechnology Development Strategy 2021-2025 can play in creating a robust bio-economy in India. **(250 words) 15**

बायो-इकोनॉमी (जैव-अर्थव्यवस्था) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में एक मजबूत बायो-इकोनॉमी के सृजन में राष्ट्रीय जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विकास रणनीति 2021-2025 द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Bio-economy refers to use of biology and biotechnology in economic development.

Eg → Genetic Engineering, Genome Sequencing, etc.

Role of National Biotechnology Development Strategy

1. Focus on innovative techno-logies. Eg → Gene editing, genome sequencing, etc.

2. Focus on skilling students in the discourse of

margin
(मुख भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

biotechnology.

③. Aims to use biotechnology to solve health issues. (Eg) → Cancer, Diabetes, etc.

④. Helpful in containing pandemics like Covid-19. (Eg) → studying gene mutations, etc.

⑤. Creating more labs and strengthening existing ones like CSIR, etc.

⑥. Creating Genome for refrence to study various disease and genetic mutations.

However, certain challenges are required to

Writing this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

be tackled →

① · ethical concerns arising out of these technologies · (Eg) → Designer babies, cloning, etc.

② · Environmental issues and natural ecosystem disturbance. (Eg) → GM crops.

③ · New forms of inequalities might get created · (Eg) → Genetic inequality

Way Forward → ① · Legal Framework required to curb unethical practices.

② Institutional mechanisms like GEAC must be strengthened.

Bio-economy can be a game-changer to change the face of New India and its people.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2213)

Name of Candidate	Divyanshi Singla		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1365836
Center	Delhi	Date	24-7-2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Be

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. An effective approach to green budgeting is underpinned by strong strategic framework, tools for evidence generation and an enabling budgetary governance framework. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हरित बजट के लिए एक प्रभावी दृष्टिकोण को सुदृढ़ रणनीतिक ढांचे, साक्ष्य निर्माण हेतु उपकरण और एक सक्षम बजटीय शासन ढांचे द्वारा सुदृढ़ता प्रदान की जाती है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Green Budgeting refers to designing finance and expend-iture in such a way so as to promote sustainable development and avoid negative environmen-tal ~~exolo~~ externalities.

Approach to Green Budgeting

→ Including negative externa-lities in development projects.

→ Designing disaster resilient

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infrastructure. Eg - Embedded systems for flooding alerts.

→ Mechanisms for checking energy efficiency of buildings. Eg - GRIHA, BEE ratings, etc.

→ Budgetary allocations for
- → Wetlands rejuvenation
- → Afforestation
- → River cleaning - Eg - Clean Ganga Mission

Thus, Green Budgeting has become the need of the hour. Evidence based approach to achieve sustainable Development Goals must be adopted.

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2. State the need for circular economy in India and the challenges associated with it. Also, discuss the measures that are required to build a circular economy in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था की आवश्यकता और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में एक चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Circular Economy involves use of products and bringing it back to system by way of recycling and recovery.

Eg - Recycling of plastic boxes, metal tins, etc.

Need for Circular economy -

① For effective solid waste management. Eg - Plastic Bags, electronics

② To mitigate the effects of Climate change. (limiting temp rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels)

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Challenges associated

1. Poor Research Ecosystem - lack of alternatives of plastic material.
2. Affordability and Accessibility
3. lack of Awareness regarding circular economy.

Measures Required -

1. Robust R&D to develop economies of scale for alternatives
2. Extended Producer Responsibility for manufacturers, business owners, brand-owners, etc.
3. Effective Implementation of Waste Management Rules.

Circular Economy has a transformational potential.

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3. The Major Port Authorities Act, 2021, seeks to grant greater autonomy and flexibility to the major ports and professionalise their governance. Discuss. (150 words) 10

प्रमुख बंदरगाह प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 2021, प्रमुख बंदरगाहों को अधिक स्वायत्तता और लचीलापन प्रदान करने तथा उनके शासन को पेशेवर बनाने का प्रयास करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Governance of major and non-major ports in India come under separate heads causing various issues of lack of coordination and inefficiency.

Major Port Authorities Act, 2021

↳ Greater Autonomy to ports ⇒ decide for themselves ~~tarif~~ tariff rates.

↳ Logistics improvement - reducing turnaround time -

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→ Customization of approach
→ Decongestion of Traffic
→ Independence from executive
⇓
effecient governance.

Need of the hour →

① Port-led development as envisaged under Sagarmala programme

② Reducing turnaround time (India - 3 days, World Average - 24 hrs).

③ Ease of doing business by linking ports to rural and remote areas.

④ Skill development of port personnel.

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4. Analyse the need for shifting from presumptive land titling to conclusive land titling system in India. Also, highlight the hurdles in its implementation. (150 words) 10

भारत में अनुमानित भूमि स्वामित्व से निर्णायक भूमि स्वामित्व प्रणाली में स्थानांतरण की आवश्यकता का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके क्रियान्वयन में आने वाली बाधाओं को रेखांकित कीजिए।

86% of farmers hold land less than or equal to 2 ha which is not under conclusive titling.

Need to shift from presumptive to conclusive titling -

1. To avoid land disputes and related violence. Eg - Tribal wom-en burnt alive in MP.

2. To promote women empowerm-ent by ownership rights. (33% ~~wom~~ land under women labour).

3. To promote land consolidation

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and benefits of scale. Eg - FPOs, cooperatives, Contract Farming.

4. To guage the collateral for credit needs of farmers.

5. For redistribution of land to landless.

Hurdles in Implementation

1. Emotional attachment with land

2. Rich farmer - Politician nexus. (Land reforms unsuccessful in various areas).

3. Ineffective digital infrastructure - preventing digitisation of land record

Karnataka Model and Swamitva Scheme focussing on digitisation of titles must be implemented in true spirit.

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5. What do you understand by methanol economy? Critically discuss its role in achieving India's energy security and economic prosperity. **(150 words) 10**

मेथनॉल अर्थव्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और आर्थिक समृद्धि प्राप्त करने में इसकी भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Methanol economy refers to use of methanol in traditional fuels in various proportions to achieve fuel efficiency.

Methanol can be obtained from by-product of sugarcane processin -g.

Role of Methanol →

① Clean fuel → high energy density
→ emits less amount of green house gases

Transport sector - 80% of pollution

② Can curtail import Bill. (India

dependent on imports for 80% of its energy needs).

③. Can replace coal gradually (70% of India's energy needs from coal).

④. India sugar surplus (2nd largest producer) ⇒ diversion to methanol production feasible.

⑤. Help in achieving India's nationally determined contributions (33-35% reduction in GHG emissions).

Methanol blending in petrol can mitigate the impact of fossil fuel induced Global warming and hence, must be scaled up in all sectors.

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6. Discuss the role of geospatial technologies in developing effective approaches for disaster risk reduction and disaster management. (150 words) 10

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण और आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए प्रभावी दृष्टिकोण विकसित करने में भू-स्थानिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Disaster is an unavoidable phenomenon but its impact can be reduced by strengthening our vulnerabilities through use of technology.

Geospatial Technology helps by providing information of accurate location of an event occuring on earth.

Role in Disaster Management

1. Provides information about impact and intensity of disaster

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② Information provided without physically going there. Eg - Damaged roads route can be avoided.

③. Mapping of disaster-prone zones. Eg → landslides in Western Ghats, Earthquakes in Himalayas.

④. Distribution of aid to affected persons. Eg - Using GPS based drones, helicopters.

Thus, Geospatial technology based on satellites is revolutionary and helps in preventing, mitigating and making disaster-resilient strategies.

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7. The focus of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) needs to shift from utilization and exploitation of natural resources to conservation of natural resources. Discuss. (150 words) 10

पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (EIA) का मुख्य ध्यान प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के उपयोग और दोहन से हटाकर प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण पर केंद्रित होना चाहिए। विवेचना कीजिए।

Environmental Impact Assessment measures the potential impact that a development project can have on ecology and people living there.

Eg - EIA of roads & highways cutting across forests.

EIA of Neutrino Observatory in Theni district of TN showing submergence of Periyar Tiger Reserve.

Current EIA -

① Development projects at the cost of environment.

② Penalty based approach - "Polluter Pays" Principle

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③. Damage already ~~done~~ done compensated in form of money.

Need to shift to conservation of resources

① · Conservative ecology friendly approach based development project
→ Afforestation at the site of project
→ fertile lands not aquired
↳ livelihood of tribals not impacted.

② · Principle of "Prevent Pollution" by using green technologies & of energy efficient buildings.

EIA as a tool to measure impact must be aligned with sustainable development goals.

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8. What do you understand by hybrid warfare? Discuss India's preparedness in this context. (150 words) 10

हाइब्रिड वारफेयर से आप क्या समझते हैं? इस संदर्भ में, भारत की तैयारियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Hybrid Warfare is use of mix of biological, chemical, cyber weapons along with traditional military weapons.

Eg - Cyber attacks on Critical Info-rmation Infrastructure (3,15,000 in 2019 alone) like Transport, defence equipment, etc.

India's Preparedness -

1. India signed Chemical weapons convention, Biological weapons convention.

2. Cyber policy, CERT-IN for national cyber emergence response

③ Space based technologies. Eg - Mission Shakti - ASAT missile for Anti Ballistic Missile Defence.

④. Military and other collaborative exercises. Eg - Malabar, SITMEX, Yudh Abyaas, etc.

⑤. ~~6% R&D~~ 6% of GDP spent on Defence R&D

Way Forward -

Although India has developed capabilities to tackle hybrid warfare but miles to go on this front. Need is to coordinate and cooperate among various agencies.

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9. Discuss the challenges associated with inclusion of women in armed forces, particularly in combat roles in India. How can these challenges be addressed? (150 words) 10

सशस्त्र बलों, विशेष रूप से भारत में युद्धक भूमिकाओं में महिलाओं को शामिल करने से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Supreme Court in recent judgment said that women can participate in Short Service Commission army combat roles.

Challenges associated

- → lack of physical and defence training
- → Stereotypical attitudes. Eg - Women's pregnancy, menstruation seen as hurdle
- → Poor Participation rate of women in defence roles. Eg -

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CAPF, CDS, etc.

Thus, participation along with empowerment crucial.

Measures Required -

① Spreading awareness through social media channels & movies.
Eg - Gunjan Saxena, Neerja.

② Historical examples of Rani Laxmi Bai, Kalpana Dutt, Rani Gaindinliu etc. must be cited.

③ Proper R&D to debunk myths around difference in biological strengths.

Participation of other half of population can protect sovereignty & integrity of nation

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10. S. Chandrasekhar was one of the greatest scientists of the 20th century whose prolific contributions spanned across astrophysics, space and mathematics. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

एस. चंद्रशेखर 20वीं सदी के महानतम वैज्ञानिकों में से एक थे, जिनका खगोल भौतिकी (एस्ट्रोफिजिक्स), अंतरिक्ष और गणित के क्षेत्र में विपुल योगदान था। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

S. Chandrasekhar was an Indian-American astroscientist who made significant contributions to this society.

Significance
- Study of evolution of stars.
- Age of stars resulting in formation of Black-holes.
- Study of various phenomenon like gravitational waves.
- Chandrasekhar limit in space.

Applications of his research

1. Study of black holes ⇒ gravitational lensing effect.

2. Space communication & sources of energy in space.

3. Dark Energy and Dark matter concepts.

S. Chandrashekhar did tremendous work such that NASA named one of its laboratories on his name. He also has an asteroid on his name.

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11. State finances in India present a worrying picture, with debt sustainability being a major concern. Discuss in context of the recent RBI report on state finances. (250 words) 15

भारत में राज्य वित्त एक चिंताजनक स्थिति प्रस्तुत करता है, जिसमें ऋण संधारणीयता एक प्रमुख चिंता का विषय है। राज्य वित्त पर आर. बी. आई. की हालिया रिपोर्ट के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

Debt Sustainability of India depends upon Growth rate - Interest rate differential as mentioned in Economic Survey.

Recent RBI Report on State Finances

- States under huge debt burden
- breached their fiscal deficit targets
- Covid recovery still not upto measure.

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Suggested Steps →

① · Limits imposed by FRBM Act, 2013 must be adhered to (Centre-State debt percentage at 60-40).

② · Borrowing for Capital expenditure (Recent Report - Majority revenue expenditure)

③ · Deepening of financial markets. Eg - RBI Retail Direct Scheme.

④ · State finances for populist policies to be curbed. Eg - Farm loan waiver, etc.

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Thus, debt must be used for infrastructure investments to ini-tiate vistous cycle. This will avoid asset-liability mismatch and make debt sustainable.

12. The Indian experience provides several lessons of an inclusive digital economy model that enables formal digital governance structure at a low cost and with easier access. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय अनुभव एक समावेशी डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था मॉडल के कई सबक प्रदान करता है जो कम लागत पर और आसान पहुंच के साथ औपचारिक डिजिटल शासन संरचना को सक्षम बनाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Digital economy consists of 14-15% of total economy and is expected to grow further.

Indian Experience →

① India has come a long way from no mobile phones in rural areas to being second largest internet subscriber base and highest data-use.

② Digital economy earlier limited to few sectors has

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pervaded all areas now.

Agriculture Finance Education Health

③. JAM trinity has made financial inclusion the reality.

- Jan-Dhan Accounts (45 cr.)
- Aadhar enabled payment system
- Mobile phones

④. Online education during Covid Pandemic through DIKSHA platform.

⑤. End-to-end Computerisation of GoA. Schemes. Eg - National Food Security - PDS.

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Lessons from e-Governance -

① Easy, simple, transparent provision of services. Eg - Co-win platform

② Single window Clearance - ease of doing business.

③ One stop solution for all services. Eg - myGOV app

Hence, Digital economy has made governance more inclusive helping to attain the goal of Good governance & Pro-poor.
(G2) (P2)

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13. Dairying is a viable livelihood option for a large section of the population. In this context, discuss the significance, challenges faced and associated government initiatives for the dairy sector in India. (250 words) 15

डेयरी व्यवसाय, आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से के लिए आजीविका का एक व्यवहार्य विकल्प है। इस संदर्भ में, इसके महत्व, विद्यमान चुनौतियों और भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गयी पहलों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India is the largest producer of milk in the world. Also, the no. of cows and buffalos is one of the highest in India.

Significance

① Diary sector → pro-poor (Amul) → pro-women

② Dairy products → Milk → cheese → curd in huge demand for protein-based needs.

③ Provides employment to labour

during lean season of agriculture

④. Promotes Integrated Farming

- Fodder for livestock
- Manure available from cow-dung, cow-urine (ZBNF)

⑧ Challenges associated -

①. Various virus-based and bacterial disease. Eg - Foot & Mouth disease, Brucellosis.

②. Ineffective artificial insemination.

③. Low productivity of

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Indian cow breeds.

(4). lack of infrastructure → Markets, Roads, Refrigerated pack houses

GoA Measures →

(1). Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund - to promote infrastructure

(2). National Dairy Gokul Mission → To develop indigenous breeds; To prevent diseases.

(3). Skill development of youth.

Livestock sector (25% contribution to agriculture) must be developed at scale.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The imperative to increase farmers' income must shift to creating value chains and must not be reliant on the MSP regime and subsidy bias prevalent in the current Indian agricultural system. Examine.

(250 words) 15

किसानों की आय बढ़ाने की अनिवार्यता को मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं के सृजन से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए और इसे वर्तमान भारतीय कृषि प्रणाली में प्रचलित एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था एवं पूर्वाग्रहयुक्त सब्सिडी पर कतई निर्भर नहीं होना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ashok Dalwai Committee recommended to double farmer's income. In this regard, GoA adopted various policies and programmes.

Current Policies -

① MSP Based
- → Distorts market based supply and demand.
- → Mono-cropping (Wheat & Rice) distorts cropping pattern
- → Only 6% farmers get benefits (NITI Aayog)

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② Subsidies bias

- Power subsidies in Punjab ⇒ depletion of groundwater
- huge cost on exchequer. Eg- Urea Subsidy
- Distorts credit culture (Farm loan waiver)

Shift to creating Value Chains

① Infrastructure development

- pack houses & cold storage (to avoid food wastage)
- Roads, railways to support forward linkage.

② NITI Aayog recommendations to avoid open-ended procurement of foodgrains on MSP.

③ Formation of Farmer Producer Organisations (Currently - 10,000 formed by NABARD).

④ Provision of extension services Eg - Soil Health Card, e-choupal, weather based.

⑤ Smart Agriculture → Satellites based tech to support precision agriculture

Hence, need is to provide & strengthen backward & forward linkages to ensure productivity based income.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are the challenges in ensuring sustainable river management in urban areas? Highlight the remedial measures that can be taken for river management with a special focus on the recently launched River Cities Alliance. (250 words) 15

शहरी क्षेत्रों में संधारणीय नदी प्रबंधन को सुनिश्चित करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं? हाल ही में प्रारंभ रिवर सिटीज एलायंस पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए नदी प्रबंधन के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपचारात्मक उपायों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

India has 17% of world's population dependent upon 4% of world's water resources.

Thus, water prevention & management is of utmost importance

Challenges in river management

① Unplanned urbanisation ⇒ encroachment on rivers, wetlands & formation of urban heat islands -

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② Industrialisation based effluent discharge in rivers. Eg. - Eutrophication caused by excessive NO_2.

③ Solid waste dumping into rivers
- Tourism
- Household
- Medical

④ e-flow - measure of river's health is deteriorated.

⑤ Lack of sustainable people's participation.

Remedial Measures -

① National Clean Ganga Mission to be implemented effectively.

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(2). River Cities Alliance i.e. cities in which major rivers have drain-age participating & coordinating with each other. Eg - Varanasi, Patna, Allahabad, etc. for Ganga river.

(3). Collaboration at the level of
- people
- Govt & people
- States with each other

(4). Leading from front. Eg - PM. cleaning beach after Mamallapur-am meeting.

Rivers are the source of life and initiators of civilization. Thus, must be managed sustain-ably to achive SDG 5.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Haphazard growth and poor management make the Indian cities the locus of disasters, both large and small. Comment. Also, discuss the current gaps in policies in addressing these challenges. (250 words) 15

अव्यवस्थित विकास तथा निम्न स्तरीय प्रबंधन ने बड़े और छोटे दोनों प्रकार के भारतीय शहरों को आपदाओं का केंद्र बना दिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने में नीतियों में विद्यमान वर्तमान अंतराल पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Unplanned urbanisation leading to overcrowding, growth of slums [65.5 mn people - 2011 census], encroachment on natural resources. All this led to high frequency and intensity of disasters.

Disasters due to haphazard growth -

1. Encroachment on wetlands which act as flood buffer.
2. Construction in coastal

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areas leading to more vulnera-bility of population. Eg - Resorts, hotels, etc.

③. Construction in ecologically fragile, unconsolidated lands in hilly areas ⇒ landslides. Eg - Kerala landslides & floods (2019).

④. Chennai floods due to poor management of water supply.

⑤. Assam floods owing to indiscriminate tourism & deforestation.

⑥. Poor Dam management.

All This shows gaps in policy making which are

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as follows :-

1. Ineffective regulation of urban lands. Eg - Mafias building poor buildings.

2. Mining in No-Go areas. Poor EIA assessment

3. Poor solid waste management despite multiple rules.

4. Lack of focus on diversification of non-farm employment.

Curbing rural-urban migration and adopting policies like SMART Cities Mission can play a great role in urban as well as disaster management.

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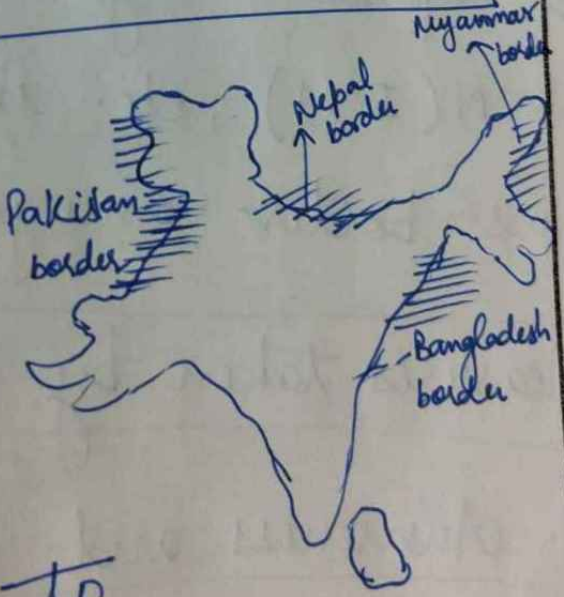
17. Discuss the extent of the problem of narco-terrorism in India. What measures have been taken by the government to counter and control this problem? (250 words) 15

भारत में नार्को-आतंकवाद की समस्या के प्रसार पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने और नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Narco-terrorism refers to menace of narcotics and drugs destroying youth and proliferation of criminal activities.

Problem of Narco-terrorism in India -



→ Illegal smuggling at various borders.

→ Gives rise to further criminal activities.

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Eg. - Child and women trafficking, Arms smuggling, etc.

③. To fund various terrorist activities. Eg. - Punjab drug smuggling linked to Pakistan sponsored terrorism.

④. Black money laundering

⑤. Separatist organisations like NSCN(I-M), etc. involved in cross-border smuggling.

Measures taken by Govt -

①. Awareness and Rehabilitation centres openend in various states.

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② · Narcotics Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 - offences cognizable and non-bailable.

③ · Border management
- Smart fencing (PAK borders)
- Integrated Check-posts (Nepal border - Raxaual Birgunj)
- Border Haats (Bangaladesh to provide employment)

④ · Collaboration with other countries to tackle this menace. Eg - Operation Sunrise with Arakan Army

Narco-Terrorism must be confronted from all sides and uprooted from nip & bud.

18. The dark web can be an ideal platform for several criminal and terrorist activities. Discuss with examples. Also, suggest measures to tackle the misuse of dark web. (250 words) 15

डार्क वेब कई आपराधिक और आतंकवादी गतिविधियों के लिए एक आदर्श मंच हो सकता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, डार्क वेब के दुरुपयोग से निपटने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Dark Web is inaccessible area of web which require special decryption keys to access. It is part of Deep Web which is 95%. Hence, the web that we normally use is 5% i.e. tip of the ice-berg.

Misuse of Dark Web →

① Eg - for pornography - child, women, etc.

② For terrorist activities.

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Onion ring like encryption makes it difficult to access it.

③. Radicalization of youth.

④. Cyber crimes (3,13,000 cyber crimes in India in 2019 - CERT-In)

⑤. Trafficking of men & women.

⑥. Organ smuggling rackets.

Measures required -

①. Collaboration with intermediaries. Eg - Google, Facebook.

②. Designing of policies & regulatory framework.

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③. Net Neutrality can also help by identifying illegal activities & curbing them.

④. Awareness among citizens.
Eg - Using "Verify approach before believing".

⑤. Various laws related like Human Trafficking, Prevention of Terrorism, etc. must be cyber inclusive.

Dark Web provides anonymity to the criminal which is its biggest weapon. Hence, Capability building must be done at all levels.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What is catalysis? Highlight the characteristics of catalysts. Also, elaborate why catalytic reactions are important for human beings. **(250 words) 15**

उत्प्रेरण क्या है? उत्प्रेरकों की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए कि मानव के लिए उत्प्रेरकी अभिक्रियाएं क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Catalysis is the process of speeding up the rate of a chemical / biological reaction by using a small amount of catalyst.

Characteristics of Catalysts

① Speed up the rate of reaction.

② Metals desorbed on gas surface are used. Eg - Ni / H_2, Pt / Pd, etc.

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③. Are easily recoverable after reaction gets over.

④. Have no effect on the reactants and products of reaction.

Importance for human beings -

①. For various life mechanisms.
Eg - Breakdown of protein into simpler substances.

②. For disease prevention & treatment.

③. Biocatalysts present in cell drive growth of human body.

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④. Agriculture - Eg - Haber's process used in formation of ammonia.

⑤. Organocatalysts - organic in nature, important for functioning of human body.

Therefore, Catalysts drive various reactions inside and outside the human body. Thus, more R&D required to guage their diverse applications.

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20. Electric mobility offers solutions to the problems associated with climate change, growing fuel prices, and urban transportation issues. Discuss in the context of India. **(250 words) 15**

इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी जलवायु परिवर्तन, ईंधन की बढ़ती कीमतों और शहरी परिवहन के मुद्दों से जुड़ी समस्याओं का समाधान प्रदान करती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

India has adopted the global goal of EV30 @ 30 i.e. increasing the sales of EVs by 30% by 2030.

Advantages of Electric Vehicles

1. Reduces dependence on fossil-fuel based Internal Combustion engines.

2. Reduction of Current Account Deficit due to huge imports (80%) of petrol,

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③. Li-ion based battery ⇒ Li metal can be recovered after use.

④. Provides employment in building charging stations, new batteries

⑤. Hybrid vehicles - both fuel & battery based can reduce global warming.

⑥. light-weight motility.

However, various challenges exist in scaling up the use of Electric Vehicles:-

①- Lack of charging stations (only 650 in India)

②. Shortage of Parking space
⇓
Non-feasibility in charging.

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③. Range Anxiety among consumers.

④. Import dependence for Li-ion battery on China.

⑤. Lack of R&D on Aluminum based batteries.

⑥. Higher costs as compared to traditional vehicles.

Thus, EVs provide a huge opportunity to curb climate change owing to transporation sector (80% contribution to fossil fuels in India). Challenges needed to be overcome to drive their growth.